

as to let them dry off. In the meantime the peelings have been carefully dried in the sun and kept in airy baskets. The fruits are now taken from the strings and put in baskets and jars with the dried peelings in between and over them and they are now ready for the consumer. Another method of drying which is practiced often with the smaller varieties, is to run in a spiral or horizontal way a knife point through the skin of the fruits, and then to put them in the sun on coarse matting. After they have dried for several weeks, they are thrown into a pile and covered up with matting or sacking, allowing them to sweat. When through with this process they are ready for the market. Persimmons treated like this are as a rule of much inferior quality to those that have been given more care but on the other hand they sell so cheaply that even coolies and beggars regale themselves on them. These dried persimmons are a most wholesome and pleasant food, comparing very favorably with dried figs, and often even preferable to them, being less revoltingly sweet and not possessing the multitude of objectionable small seeds. There are large sections in the United States, especially in the Southwest, where no doubt the dried persimmon industry could be successfully established and with up-to-date methods of artificial drying and curing a much cleaner and probably superior article could be obtained than the product seen in China and the nation would be richer by a new and wholesome food product." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

*Lonicera chrysantha*. (Caprifoliaceae.) 37643. Seeds of a honeysuckle from St. Petersburg, Russia. Presented by the Director, Imperial Botanic Gardens. "This species of *Lonicera* which is valued chiefly for its dark red fruits is one of the most conspicuous of the early flowering species. It is a native of eastern Siberia, and since its introduction by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1910 has proved perfectly hardy in the Arnold Arboretum." (Arnold Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information, April, May, 1912.) For distribution later.

*Prunus armeniaca*. (Amygdalaceae.) 37474. Cuttings of an apricot from near Ling Pau, Honan, China. "An apricot, said to bear large fruits, which are red cheeked on the side facing the sun, and of whitish color on the shaded side. The tree grows to a large size." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

*Solanum quitoense*. (Solanaceae.) 37566. Seeds of the 'naranjilla' from Guayaquil, Ecuador. Presented by Mr. Frederic W. Goding, American Consul-General. "A native